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Analysis of famer income levels at traditional markets in Lohia Sapalewa village, Taniwel district wets Seram regency

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Abstract

*The study was carried out in Lohia Sapalewa village, Taniwel District, West Seram Regncy, Maluku Province from June to July 2021. This research aims to analyze the income level of farmers in the village of Lohia Sapalewa whit a market in the mountainous region of Taniwel. The research was carried out using a random sampling method as many as 27 people (20%) from 135 farmers. Data retrieval was taken using the primary data method from careful comprehensive field observations as well as secondary data by searching documents on various references. The results of the study found that the presence of the market had a positive impact on the farming community in Lohia Sapalewa Village, this was proven by the increasing income of farmers in Lohia Sapalewa village and the presence of the market made the community feel able to fulfill their dailyneeds, both household needs, children's education. As well as accessing health service*s.

Keywords: Impact, Market, income, farmer.

INTRODUCTION

The market has become an inherent part of our daily lives. We get goods for both food and clothing needs from the market. Some of the people also depend on the market for their daily work.The role of the market as an economic and cultural center will have a social impact on the surrounding community, the market is not just a space, but a social institution that is formed due to the process of social interaction and the needs of its people. The market is a meeting place for buyers and sellers and is marked by direct

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transactions between buyers and sellers directly and usually there is a bargaining process (Noor TR, 2015). The market functions as a price fixing place for goods or services that are traded due to interactions and agreements between buyers and sellers. With the existence of a market, the community can market and sell the goods they produce and get their needs from the goods on the market.

Market development in Indonesia is very urgent because the market has a contribution to farmers' income. Two separate research results at different times and places in East Java, namely Noor (2017) and Soleman (2019), reinforce the fact that traditional markets increase farmer income which has an impact on farmer welfare. Noor (2017), conducted research at Pasar Karah, a traditional market in Surabaya. He concluded that traditional markets have both social and economic functions. The economic function of the Karah traditional market for the community has many positive influences both from those in the market and businesses outside the market. The results of Noor's research are in line with research conducted by Soleman (2019), at the Landungsari Traditional Market, Malang Regency. Soleman concluded that the presence of the Landungsari Market had a positive influence on the income of the people of Landungsari Village. The market as the center of the economy and trade focuses more on sellers and buyers who are in a place or region to earn profits by making buying and selling transactions. In each region, there will always be markets, both traditional and modern markets. The market has a very important role and function for people's lives. both traditional and modern markets. The market has a very important role and function for people's lives. both traditional and modern markets. The market has a very important role and function for people's lives.

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on sellers and buyers who are in a place or region to earn profits by making buying and selling transactions. In each region, there will always be markets, both traditional and modern markets.

The existence of a market in the village is part of rural economic activities as well as a very important part of social life. The existence of the market has an impact that is felt directly on the village community. Based on data from BPS West Seram District of Taniwel in the 2020 figures, it can be seen that in 2019, the number of trading facilities by type in West Seram district was recorded, 23 markets, 262 shops, 1238 kiosks.

A traditional market that was formed by accident in the mountainous area of Taniwel District, West Seram Regency, where residents call it the Kamisan market because it occurs every Thursday of the week. Even though the frequency of its presence is only once a week, the market which started in 2012 is the only concrete market in the mountain area, and is highly relied on by farmers. Before there was a market in the mountainous area of Taniwel District, the people of Lohia Sapalewa Village usually sold their agricultural products to the market located in the center of Taniwel District, a distance of 24 km. The distance from Lohia Sapalewa Village to the sub-district city market is reached by farmers on foot for 4 km and then continued by using a pick-up car as far as 20 km. In addition to farmers directly selling agricultural products to the sub-district market, there are also traders who come to buy agricultural products in Lohia Sapalewa Village.

The existence of a market in the mountainous area of Taniwel District, especially Lohia Sapalewa Village, every Thursday brings a change that is indirectly felt by the mountain community. This is because before there was a market, agricultural production or natural resource potentials in the mountainous areas were only for household consumption or as livestock feed ingredients and sometimes they were not even taken. This situation is different from after the existence of the market, where farmers' production is not only used for family consumption but also sold, so that farmers can earn income to meet family needs.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research lasted for approximately two months starting from 9 June 2021 to 9 August 2021 located atLohia Sapalewa Village, Taniwel District, West Seram Regency, Maluku Province.

The subjects in this study were farmers who offered their agricultural products at the market. The research sample was taken at random (simple random sampling).Sampling

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was 27 people (20%) from 135 farmers who were in Lohia Sapalewa Village and who sold their crops to the market.

This research was conducted using data collection techniques as follows:

a. Primary data were obtained from farmers in addition to careful and comprehensive field observations. Primary data was also obtained through direct interviews with farmers in Lohia Sapalewa Village.
b. Secondary data was obtained by searching documents on various relevant references through relevant agencies, which are relevant to this research.

The data analysis technique that will be used in this research is qualitative and quantitative analysis for farmers' income. By usingincome formula according to (Soekartawi, 2006)

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

Information:

Π :Income
TR :*TotalRevenues*(Total Acceptance)
tc :*Total Cost*(Total cost)

RESULTSAND DISCUSSION

Types of Agricultural Commodities That Farmers Cultivate As a Source of Income

Types of Agricultural Commodities Cultivated by Farmers as a Source of Opinion

The source of livelihood is the main source of work or income that is done for daily life or all human activities in empowering nature. The livelihood of the people of Lohia Sapalewa Village is farming or managing natural products to meet their respective household needs. The distribution of agricultural commodities cultivated by respondents can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Commodities that Respondents Cultivated Before and After There was a Market

Before there was a market	After there is a market
Resin	Resin
Chocolate	Chocolate

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walnut	walnut
Clove	Clove
Snakefruit	Snakefruit
Durian	Durian
Langsat	Langsat
-	Candlenut
-	Banana
-	Taro

Source: Primary Data Processed 2021

The data in table 6 shows the difference in the number of commodities that contribute the largest income to farmers. This is because before the presence of the market in the Taniwel District Mountain Area, it was difficult for farmers to sell their products because they only relied on buyers in the capital of Taniwel District and it took a long time to sell their products because the distance was too far and transportation facilities for access to the capital Taniwel District is not yet very smooth, making it very difficult for farmers to sell their products. In addition to the ten plant commodities that are a source of income for farmers in Lohia Sapalewa Village, there are other commodities cultivated by farmers, namely, cassava and other tubers, as well as types of vegetables.

Production Costs, Acceptance and Income of Farmers in Lohia Sapalewa Village Before and After There is a Market

Production cost

Production costs are all costs or capital, whether paid in cash or not paid in cash during the production process. Production costs incurred consist of Variable Costs and Fixed costs. Included in the variable costs are labor costs. While fixed costs are depreciation costs for equipment and materials used at harvest. In detail, production costs per year before and after there is a market can be seen in Tables 2 and 3

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Table 2. Average Farm Production Costs Before There Was a Market Per Farmer Per Year

Commodity	COST (IDR)		TBP (IDR)
	BV	BT	
Resin	75,963	21,721	97,684
Cocoa	76,481	19,499	95,980
walnut	14,000	21,721	35,721
Clove	75,963	206,721	282,684
Snakefruit	75,963	16,852	92815
Durian	16,852	6,721	23,573
Langsat	7,000	4,225	11.225
Amount	342,222	297,460	639,682

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Information :BV = Variable Cost

BT = Fixed Cost

TBP = Total Cost of Production

Based on the data described in tables 7 and 8a, the comparison of farming production costs incurred by farmers in Lohia Sapalewa Village before and after the market showed increased results. Production costs for the same commodity, namely seven types of commodity, increased from Rp.639,682to Rp. 2,163,902, -. This is due to the increase in labor costs, and the cost of the equipment used when harvesting and transporting the produce from the garden to the place of sale/market.

The impact of the closer the market is to the location of farm production, the farmers choose to increase the number of commodities sold in Lohia Sapalewa Village. These commodities are bananas, taro/taro and candlenut, which are grown and cultivated by farmers.

Table 3. Average Production Cost of Farming After There is a Market Per Year (Seven Commodities)

Commodity	COST (IDR)		TBP (IDR)
	BV	BT	
Resin	128,889	218,063	346,952

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Cocoa	60,889	166,514	227,403
Walnut	39,148	168,804	207,952
Clove	130,667	512,923	643,590
Snakefruit	130,222	218,131	348,353
Durian	51,556	143,804	195,360
Langsat	16,852	177,440	194,292
Amount	558,223	1,605,679	2,163,902

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Information : BV = Variable Cost TBP = Total Cost of Production

BT = Fixed Cost

Table 4. Average Production Cost of Farming After There is a Market Per Year (Ten Commodities)

Commodity Type	Average (IDR)		TBP (IDR)
	BV	BT	
Resin	128,889	218,063	346,952
Cocoa	60,889	166,514	227,403
walnut	39,148	168,804	207,952
Clove	130,667	512,923	643,590
Snakefruit	130,222	218,131	348,353
Durian	51,556	143,804	195,360
Langsat	16,852	177,440	194,292
Banana	76,741	364,349	441,090
Keladi/Taro	127,556	173,551	301,107
Candlenut	29,778	153,804	183,582
Amount	792,298	2,297,383	3,089,681

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Information: BV = Variable Cost TBP = Total Cost of Production

BT = Fixed Cost

So that the production costs incurred by farmers after the existence of a market and the increase in the number of commodities marketed increase is Rp. 925,779. So the

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total production costs incurred by farmers amounted to Rp.3,089,681., (Table 8b). Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the increase in production costs is due to increased labor costs and production process costs incurred. The increase in production costs was also due to the increase in production volume and types of commodities cultivated.

Receipt And Income

The number of receipts inthe yield of farmers who are respondents depends on the amount of production obtained by farmers during the harvest season. Meanwhile, farmers' income is the result of revenue minus production costs. The amount of income is very dependent on the size of the income and production costs incurred by each farmer. The average acceptance of production values and farmers' income can be seen in tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Average Revenue, Production Costs and Revenue Before There Is a Market Per Year

Type	Average (Rupiah)		
Commodity	Reception	BP	Income
Resin	1,918,667	97,683	2,016,350
Cocoa	1,596,296	22,312	1,618,608
walnut	807,407	35,721	843,128
Clove	647,222	282,683	929,906
Snakefruit	561,481	92815	654,296
Durian	753,704	23,572	777,276
Langsat	222,963	49,225	272,188
Amount	6,507,740	604011	7,111,752

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Table 6. Average Revenue, Cost of Production and After-Market Income Per Year (Seven Commodities)

Type	Average (Rupiah)		
Commodity	Reception	BP	Income
Resin	5,811,111	346,952	5.464159
Cocoa	1,708,333	227,403	1,480,931

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walnut	3,763,889	207,952	3,555,937
Clove	7,725,926	643,589	7,082,337
Snakefruit	7,977,778	348,353	7,629,424
Durian	2,058,333	195,360	1,862,974
Langsat	2,470,370	194,292	2,276,079
Amount	31,515,740	2,163,901	29,351,841

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

Table 7. Average Revenue, Cost of Production and After-Market Income Per Year (Ten Commodities)

Type	Average (Rupiah)		
Commodity	Reception	BP	Income
Resin	5,811,111	346,952	5.464159
Cocoa	1,708,333	227,403	1,480,931
walnut	3,763,889	207,952	3,555,937
Clove	7,725,926	643,589	7,082,337
Snakefruit	7,977,778	348,353	7,629,424
Durian	2,058,333	195,360	1,862,974
Langsat	2,470,370	194,292	2,276,079
Banana	1,591,852	220,545	1,371,307
Taro	288,889	183..582	105307
Candlenut	1,544,444	301,106	1,243,338
Amount	34,940,926	2,869,134	32,071,792

Source: Primary data processed in 2021

The average income of farmers before the market was Rp. 7,111,752 increased byRp.22,240,089, - There are seven types of commodities cultivated. (Tables 9 and 10 a). Likewise, with the increase in cultivated commodities, it can be seen that the farmers' income has increased to Rp. 32,071,792, -, (Table 10b). The existence of a market has a positive impact on farmers in the village of Lohia Sapalewa.

This is caused by differences in the amount of production and selling prices before and after there is a market. In addition, there are the addition of several commodities which make revenues and income also increase. Increased income can stimulate farmers to improve their standard of living for the better.

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The Lohia Sapalewa Market has a significant impact on the socio-cultural life of the local community. This is in line with the existence of a market in the village of Pasir Belengkong which has had a very significant impact on the socio-cultural life of the local community, especially the positive impacts, although there have also been negative impacts that have arisen but these impacts are very small. The positive impacts are: 1) The market is a community shopping center. 2) The establishment of a market is very meaningful for farmers in marketing/selling their agricultural products. 3) The market is a new job opportunities for the population, while reducing or minimizing the number of unemployed. 4) The market is a means or media of communication and information for the community. 5) The market is a place for social interaction, cultural interaction and educational interaction for the community. Negative impacts are: 1) The market is a source of waste that can reduce beauty, and can even bring various diseases. 2) The market provides opportunities for sources of crime such as: theft, fraud, gambling, etc. (Djabar, H. Abd, BA)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regardingThe Existence of Traditional Markets on Farmers' Income Levels in Lohia Sapalewa Villagecan be concluded that; The existence of the market has had a positive impact on the farming community in Lohia Sapalewa Village, this is evidenced by increasing the income of farmers in Lohia Sapalewa Village, before there was a market.the average income of farmers before there was a smaller market was Rp.7,111,752than the average income of farmers after there is a market Rp.32,071,792. This is caused by differences in the amount of production and selling prices before and after there is a market. Besides that, there are additions of several commodities which make revenues and incomes also increase.

Suggestion

The presence of the market is very important for the life of the farming community in Lohia Sapalewa Village. To the Government of Lohia Sapalewa Village to immediately provide rules regarding the setting of selling prices and facilitate the market with market buildings so that market conditions can improve.walk in an orderly and comfortable manner.

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